been the most striking birds, with many that we could not place at all. An occasional alligator or crocodile can be seen, but we are surprised at the scarcity of this beast. During every minute of daylight there has been something beautiful and interesting to look at, and the cool nights are as delightful as the days, which are not excessively warm. We are impressed with the fact that few people realize that the round trip can be made from New York to Manaos for $\$ 160$, with stops of several days at Pará and Manaos, in really fine vessels. Otherwise it seems probable that many people would take the run. The ship's surgeon is a noted German professor, who takes this method of getting a splendid vacation.
P. S. Manaos, July 25, 1911. Have just landed and got settled. We learn that we shall be delayed a week waiting the return of the Madeira \& Mamoré Co.'s steamer and manager, but we are assured that we shall be sent up to the Madeira river, as we had hoped, free of cost for the trip and living expenses while there. Also we are told that there are land shells about Manaos, so the time will not hang heavily on our hands.

## a New varietal form of scala pretiosa linn.

BY MAXWELL SMITH.
Scala pretiosa (Linn.), n. var. multivaricifera.
This form differs from the type in the broader shell and greater number of varices. Comparing an average sheil with the variety, the number of varices is as follows:

Typical form.
Embryonic whorl, Embryonic whorl (?), Third whorl, 8 varices, Fourth whorl, 8 varices, Fifth whorl, 8 varices, Sixth whorl, 8 varices, Seventl whorl, 8 varices, Body whorl, 10 varices.

Var. multivaricifera. Embryonic whorl, Embryonic whorl (?), Third whorl, 8 varices, Fourth whorl, 8 varices, Fifth whorl, 8 varices, Sixth whorl, 9 varices, Seventh whorl, 11 varices, Body whorl, 15 varices.

Around a portion of the body and upper whorl of the variety
before me there is an impressed longitudinal line which interrupts 12 of the varices. When older the animal corrected this irregularity. This line will probably be found absent in other individuals.

It seems remarkable that so striking a shell as this form has heretofore escaped notice. The habitat of the type, which is in the writer's collection, is supposedly China.

## NOTE ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF MARGARITANA MONODONTA SAY.

## BY BRYANT WALKER.

In commenting, recentiy, on the distribution of this species (Proc. Mal. Soc., IX, pp. 137-139, 1910), I stated that although it had not been cited from the Ohio east of Cincinnati nor from the tributaries of the Tennessee above Knoxville, in the absence of any records of its occurrence west of the Mississippi, south of Iowa, nor in that river below Adams County, Ills., "the inference would be that its original point of dispersal was in the east, and that it had migrated westward by two routes, one down the Ohio and thence into the Mississippi Valley, and the other down the Tennessee from its tributaries or head-waters. That it reached its present range by a migration from the southwest is, in view of the known facts of its present distribution, quite improbable."

Since the abore was written some additional data of considerable interest have been receired.

In the fall of 1910, acting under the instructions of the U.S. Fish Commission, Mr. A. H. Boepple explored the Cumberland River from Pineville, Ky., to Celina, Tenn. In his progress down the river he found M. monodonta at the Sloan Shoals near Burnside, between Eads' Landing and Rowena, and at Cloyd's Landing.

I have also recently received the species from three localities in the Clinch River, Tenn., riz., near Needham's Ford and between Kelly and Sharp's Ford, Union County, and between Agee and Offut, Anderson County.

These records definitely determine the occurrence of the species in all of the principal rivers that unite to form the Tennessee, excepting the Powell and the French Broad, and its presence in the Clinch makes it reasonably certain that it will also be found in the former. The head-waters of the latter rise in another, quite differ-

